

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C. MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1852.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.
JAMES M. REMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N.C.
JOHN J. JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
J. B. KENT, Bladen county.
D. S. SWEENEY, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

The "Wilmington" is the name of a locomotive received by the Sch. Fidelia from Philadelphia for the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. We learn that the "Wilmington" is to be placed upon this end of the Road immediately, some four or five miles of it leading from Brunswick river, having already been laid down by T. Iron.

New Omnibus.
The proprietor of the Washington and Lafayette Hotel, David Thally, has just imported a very neat and comfortable omnibus, called the "Gallant," for the accommodation of his patrons. We are pleased to see these improvements.

Scott stock is on the rise at the North, and on the wane in the South. Poor Fillmore, well he may exclaim—"save me from my friends." What have I been guilty of that I am not as acceptable to my party now that my principles are known, as I was when nominated at Philadelphia in '48, and no platform adoped upon which to rest my fate! Oh Heavens, what treachery there is among my dearly beloved Whig friends!

Gen. Scott in New-York.
We stated last week, on the authority of Whig papers, that the Whig members of the New York Legislature had, in caucus, with one exception, nominated Gen. Scott for the Presidency. The Albany State Register, of the 11th inst., contradicts the report, and says that "there are eighty-one Whig members of the Legislature. Of these, fifty voted in caucus for the resolution, and one against it; and it is said by Mr. Hodges in his card, that seven others have concurred in it—making fifty-seven in favor, and leaving twenty-three who were either absent or did not vote at all. Thus it will be seen that upwards of one-third of the Whig delegation were not represented by the action of the caucus.

"The caucus was called only for the purpose, ostensibly, of selecting State delegates to the National Convention. Some of the members with whom we have conversed declare that they had not heard of any other object, nor did they expect any other." The Scott resolution was suddenly and unexpectedly introduced, and in a manner not altogether courteous towards those who were not prepared to vote for it."

The Virginia Whig State Convention, in session at Richmond, passed a resolution on the 15th inst., taking away from the Congressional Districts of that State, the right to choose their own delegates to the Whig National Convention, and determined, by a vote of 89 yeas, to 29 nays, that the Convention should appoint them. This vote is claimed as a test vote—the friends of Fillmore voting in the affirmative, and of Gen. Scott in the negative. The committee on resolutions are instructed to report explicitly on the compromise question.

Our Commercial friend, in a jocular way, says that the late Mr. W. R. Gales once paid him (Mr. Loring) the compliment of looking "very much like Gen. Cass," and that he (Cass) "was one of the most stupid looking fellows in the world." Where! what a compliment.

Extra Session.
The Raleigh Standard remarks that, "if it should be found indispensable to call an extra session of our Assembly, or to convene that body at an earlier period than usual, we have no doubt that the Governor will in due time submit the matter to the Council of State, and that proper action will be taken."

The Standard thus notes certain difficulties that present themselves in relation to the call of an extra session:—
"It is provided by the amended Constitution, article first, sections first and third, that the Senators and Districts shall be laid off and the members of Congress appointed, at the first session of the Assembly after the year 1851, and then every twenty years thereafter. If the old Assembly should be convened, would it not, therefore, be incumbent upon that body to lay off and apportion? How, indeed, could the Constitutional provision be avoided? And if so, was the old or present Assembly elected with this view? To this question there can be but one answer—it was not; but the next Assembly will be chosen with reference to this as well as other duties.

"Again, will not the term of service of members of the present Legislature expire the 1st of August, when new members shall have been chosen? If so, it would be necessary, if the old Assembly should be convened, to convene it before the August election? Would it not, then, be advisable to convene the new Assembly? And if so, might not that body be called together at such time as would enable it to take every necessary step in relation to the Electoral Districts, and then go forward and conclude the business of the session? Might not the called session run into the regular session, and thus save the expense of a call?"

"The Assembly, it strikes us, might be convened some time in September—say the 3d or 4th Monday, and all the business, (including the Electoral Districts) which should come regularly before it, might be dispatched, and the members might return to their homes before Christmas."

A Scandalous Outrage.
We have received an anonymous hand-bill, purporting to portray the character of Dr. Togo, who has been for a good while known and respected and esteemed in this community. As great many, we learn, have been circulated here, postmarked at Charleston, S. C.

We have never seen any production in our life which more strongly indicated falsehood and malignity; no, never any thing so full of base and malicious insinuation.

There is an attempt, also, to implicate the character of one of our most respectable and irreproachable citizens. The "doubter" assigns a little too high for effect, even if he had used a name to sustain his assertions.

In regard to Dr. Togo: If the assault had been made when he was quite a stranger, it might have had some effect; though the above is too gross to inflict serious injury in any case. As the matter now stands, that gentleman has furnished his own recommendation by his deportment among us, and he will not be condemned on charges relating to former times, coming even from a respectable source, without a fair trial and candid examination of facts. But the vile trash in the hand bill will be treated with scorn and contempt, as worthy notice of the least credit.

We hope Dr. T. will take no notice of it.—Commercial of the 17th inst.

We did not receive a copy of the handbill alluded to above, but hearing of its contents, we called at a friend's office, where we understood one had been received, in order to satisfy ourself of its nature.—We must confess it is the most malicious production we have ever met with. Whether the contents of the circ are true or not, (and we doubt the correctness of them,) is a matter with which we have nothing to do. We know nothing about them. We have, however, known Dr. T. for about four years, during which time he has resided in this place, and as so far as we know, he has conducted himself as a perfect gentleman. This is the first time we have ever heard of his character being brought into question.

Mr. Mangum out for Scott.

In the Senate on the 15th inst. Mr. Mangum made a personal explanation of his views relative to the Presidency. He avowed himself strongly in favor of Gen. Scott as the only Whig who could get half enough votes to elect him. He believed Gen. Scott to be in favor of the compromise, but thought it not necessary to agitate that question now. He exculpated General Scott from all connection with the abolitionists.

British Reformers.
It is twenty years since the boasted reform bill was passed in England, and yet ten counties in Scotland, with 51,000 voters, send only ten members to Parliament, while just across the line, in England, 10 counties, with about the same number of voters, send twenty members!

Again, twenty English boroughs, with only 6,264 voters, send forty members, while the counties of Perthshire and Midlothian, with 6,877 voters, only send two members!

Our British friends across the water boast of a fair representation in their House of Commons!—What would Americans think of such fairness?

Foreign News.
The telegraphic wires report the arrival of the steamer America at Halifax on the 15th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 3d. We give below such items of interest as have reached us through the Richmond and Baltimore papers. The markets will be found under our commercial head. Cotton had declined another 8th of a penny per lb.

FRANCE.—The French Chambers were opened on the 29th March, by the President in person attended by a brilliant staff. He received a warm reception. He read a speech and announced that it was the interest of France to keep on terms of amity with all nations. He disclaimed any intention of assuming the Emperorship, but declared if disaffection and intrigue forced him to the measure, he would demand from the people, in order to give repose to France, a new title that would irrevocably fix on his head the power with which the people had invested him. Immense applause was manifested during the reading of the speech.

The President then took the oath of fidelity to the constitution, and the members were sworn to fidelity to the President General Cavaignac and M. Carriotti were absent.

ENGLAND.—There is nothing of interest from England. Parliament was discussing the Militia Bill. Lord Lytton and Mr. Disraeli were in the Chamber. Lord Lytton said that negotiations with the Burmese have failed. A force of 6,000 from Calcutta and Madras were to start for the Burmese territory on the 13th of March.

A squadron of war steamers had left Bombay for Rangoon, and would stop at Madras for troops. Hostilities were therefore inevitable.

The progress of the rebels in China was decidedly forward. The Governor General of Canton province was besieged in one of his own towns, and the remainder of the Imperial forces signally defeated.

The North British Review.
The February number of this standard British work has been forwarded to us by the American publishers, Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, New York. Its article on the colonization of the New Zealand Islands by John Bull, appears to us to be a very impartial review of the grasping propensities of the English for territory, no matter what it may cost in money, or how many lives may be sacrificed in the achievement of the desired object.

A few extracts will give the reader some idea of the present prosperity of the northern Islands of that distant land. The Review says:—"There is not an individual of competent knowledge in all that territory, who, if giving an unbiased opinion, would deny that the attempts to colonize New Zealand have hitherto proved in a great degree failures. The explanation of this fact may be found in a complication of circumstances, which ought to be studied by those who are interested in the future welfare of that and the other colonies of the British empire. Let us glance at the physical and moral aspect of this country and its inhabitants from Nelson to the Bay of Islands. Was there ever a more heterogeneous combination of elements gathered together in any country in possession of resources so feeble for resolving themselves into a well organized and prosperous colony? Had they possessed the wealth and slave-labor of ancient Carthage, or even the purse and prison-labor of modern Tasmania, then some advance towards permanent and successful colonization, even on the fern lands of New Ulster, might have been achieved. Instead, we find an assemblage of aristocratic idlers, with slender means; a mass of nondescript adventurers; with only a small group of professed laborers and artificers."

"When we turn our eyes to the map of the northern hemisphere, and measure the length of this group of islands from the 34th to the 48th degree of south latitude, we find that it exceeds eight hundred miles, and that the average breadth, which is very variable, is about one hundred miles. The surface is estimated at 95,000 square miles, or about sixty millions of acres. Now, it is a startling fact that no indigenous quadrupeds are to be found upon that soil. With the exception of a bat and a mouse, the land is bare to the eye, and there is no evidence of any animal hitherto discovered, either fossil or recent, is a bird, while the low organization of the botany of the country is indicated by the remarkable absence of fruit-bearing trees, cereals. There are no pleasing associations of a natural green-sward with animals bounding upon it."

"In botanical geography the country is classed as the region of arctophages, analogous to the carboniferous era in geology. Thus Deffenbach, in allusion to this fact, says that we have attempted to colonize New Zealand a thousand years before its time. The forests, however, serve to maintain the beauty and grandeur of its mountain scenery, at the same time that they yield abundance of valuable timber for ship-building and all ordinary purposes, and as an article of export the Kauri pine forests are of the greatest importance. There are, however, only on the northern section of the north island, Mercury Bay and the Bay of Islands on the east coast, and Hokianga and Kaipara on the west, are the principal localities. These forests are nearly all retained possession of by the Maories, who cut down the trees and square them into logs in a tradesman-like manner. These logs the European and American timber-traders residing amongst them purchase, bartering for all kind of merchandise in payment, and then ship them off to the Australian colonies, India, and England. The value given to the New Zealanders for it is at the rate of 15s. to 30s. per load of 500 cubic feet, while the freight is respectively 42s., 75s., and £5. As probably not more than forty ships leave annually, averaging a cargo of 200 loads each, the wealth created in the colony by this article of export does not exceed at the utmost £10,000."

The Review goes on to give a description of the character of the New Zealand savages on the North Island, who are variously estimated at 80,000 to 120,000 people, and says that their presence has a great influence upon the settlers of that country; that the unconquerable spirit of the present generation will never be subdued by force, the means England is at present employing to that object. It is the slow march of civilization alone that can ever bring them under subjection, or eventually extirpate the race.

It is stated that Gov. Seymour will, in all probability, be elected to the U. S. Senate, from the State of Connecticut, to fill the vacancy already existing in that body from said State.

We are credibly informed that there is a man living in Duplin county who has never been married, and is of any kind; and what is more surprising, has never been to Kenansville, the county seat of said county.—Journal.

And there is an old lady residing in Bladen county, in the enjoyment of good health, living within two miles of the Cape Fear River, who has never seen that beautiful stream. She is now probably over sixty years of age. We think they make a good match.—Herald.

Our neighbor is too old, according to history, to be a good judge of such things. If the Commercial Editor would interfere, he might be able to settle the matter, after the compliment paid him by Mr. Gales.

Works of Daniel Webster.
The Boston Post publishes the following notice of the six beautiful volumes, edited by Hon. Edward Everett, forthcoming from the press of Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.:

The reader will be greatly interested in the touching dedications of each of these volumes. The first is dedicated to his niece, Alice Bridge Webb, and Mrs. Mary Ann Sanborn, the daughters of Ezekiel Webster, the brother of Daniel; and this not only for the love Mr. Webster bears for them, but from the desire, as he expresses it, that his brother's name might be associated with his own, so long as any thing written or spoken by him should be regarded or read; the second is dedicated to Isaac P. Davis, esq., as "an affectionate and grateful acknowledgment" of warm private friendship; the third to Caroline Le Roy Webster, his wife, as a tribute of his affections and some acknowledgment of her deep interest in the production they contain; the fourth to Fletcher Webster, his son, "his only surviving child and the object of his affections and hopes;" the fifth to J. W. Paige, esq., as a grateful token of long friendship. The last we copy entire, to show the felicitous manner of these dedications:

Dedication of the Sixth Volume.
With these words, of paternal affection mingled with deeply afflicted feelings, I dedicate this, the last volume of my works, to the memory of my deceased children.

JULIA WEBSTER APPLETON,
Beloved in all the relations of daughter, wife, mother, sister, and friend; and

Major EDWARD WEBSTER.
Who died in Mexico, in the noble service of the United States, with unblemished honor and reputation, and who entered that service solely from a desire to be useful to his country, and do honor to the State in which he was born:

"Go, gentle spirit, to thy destined rest;
While I, reversed my nature's kinder doom,
Pour forth a father's sorrow on your tomb."

DANIEL WEBSTER.
This is, of course, by a warm personal and political friend, who sympathizes generally in his political views; yet those who cannot coincide in these views will still find the author candid and moderate, and always chaste and elegant. Thus, besides meeting here a beautiful memoir of the great orator, they will find it to be a valuable contribution to our political history. The early part of the life is delineated with much effect. We could wish that every young man would read the account here presented of his boyhood, youth, and laborious studies of Daniel Webster, and that the little corpse at its side, whatever might be his natural gifts, he might be encouraged by such example to prepare himself for usefulness by long and severe preparation.

Curious Case.
The New Orleans Atlas of the 26th ult., gives the following particulars of a singular case concerning the post mortem examination of a lad who had been some time ill, and died on the 25th ult.:

He was three years of age at his demise, and the disease that carried him off was "diphtheria-entertis." From the family of the lad, who readily gave him consent to the autopsy, and his physician, Dr. Fox Smith, who, with the assistance of Dr. Sheridan, Dr. Hale and others, performed the operation, we obtained the following particulars:

This lad, when born, was a twin child, and attached to the side of the other child, which, also, at birth, he remembered, was ALIVE. The contact between the children extended from the mamma to the spine of the ilium, and there was a free interchange of nerves and blood-vessels passing over from one body to the other. The former, (the nerves) had their origin in the dorsal region of the vertebrae, and the latter (the blood-vessels) rose from the arch of the aorta and entered into the renal canals. There was but a similitudinal dimple between the twins, and that was situated in the centre of the vital connecting septum. In all other respects, we believe, the conformation of the twins was normal.

These children, thus singularly united, were large and healthy, at birth, and bore fair to live. But six months after birth, when dentition was beginning with both, one of the twins died. Dr. Smith was sent for, to separate the living child from the little corpse at its side. On examining the lifeless body, however, he discovered, to his surprise, that pulsation still continued in it, even in the extremities—as the temples, feet and wrists. He hesitated, therefore, for a time, to resort to the knife.

Yet there could be no doubt, here, of the death of this one of the twins. Formerly, from its birth to the moment in discussion, it had nursed, cried, smiled, showed signs of consciousness, in short, as distinctly as any infant possessing an independent existence. But, after this moment, it never nursed, it never cried, it never smiled, it never showed a sign of consciousness. Its eyes remained hermetically sealed, its mouth closed, and all physiological functions terminated.

Still the body did not decay. It did not grow any more; on the contrary, it rather diminished in bulk. It shrank up, until it assumed the shape of one of these infants, and infantile amummies. The professor of medicine, who was called in to give an exhibition to the scholars of the public schools. The circulation of living blood from the surviving twin, it would seem, preserved the body of the dead one.

In this manner the lad lived three years, as we have stated, carrying his brother, in a living tomb, at his side. Few, besides his family and physician, knew of these extraordinary circumstances. It was a conceit of the mother, originating in her grief and anxiety, to make the child, in short, as distinctly as any infant possessing an independent existence. But, after this moment, it never nursed, it never cried, it never showed a sign of consciousness. Its eyes remained hermetically sealed, its mouth closed, and all physiological functions terminated.

No mental phenomena characterized the lad we have described. In every respect, except the anatomical peculiarities we have described, he was like ordinary children.

We hope to see a more extended account of this phenomenon, from the pen of Dr. Smith, published in some of the medical journals.

Old Fogysm—Genuine.
We hear a great deal of very absurd and unmeaning babble about "old fogysm;" but here is a specimen of the genuine article from the pen of our venerable friend, H. Hallett, in the issue of the 17th inst. of the proposed revision of the constitution of Louisiana, a question upon which the people of that State voted yesterday—the *Intelligencer* says:

"One of the oldest arguments, to our conception, in favor of a revision of the constitution, and which is urged by one of the conservative journals of New Orleans, too, is to secure the independence of the judiciary by giving the choice of judges to the people, instead of their being appointed, as at present, by the Executive of the State. This argument, however, is from one State to another, is, we apprehend, gradually loosening the framework of our institutions."

"We shall be glad if the *Intelligencer* will state one reason—or one phrase purporting to be a reason—why a judge elected by the people is, in fact, less independent, or is likely to be less independent, than the same judge when appointed by a governor—the governor himself holding his appointing power because elected by the people."

As we understand the matter, in those States where the experiment of an elective judiciary has been tried, the general conviction, both of the legal profession and of the people, is, that the new system has worked well, and tended to elevate the character of the bench, however high it may have been before. We have heard of no single instance in which the people, after trial of the two systems, have desired to change back again from an elective to an appointed judiciary.

Washington Union.
DESTRUCTION OF HONG KONG BY FIRE.—The California papers contain advices from China, announcing that on the 24th of December, nearly the whole city of Hong Kong was destroyed by fire, and many lives lost, including those of two English officers. All the newspaper offices, the Chinese Bazaar, public market, and the finest edifices and public buildings in the city were in ashes.

Congress.
WASHINGTON, April 14.
In the Senate, the bill granting to the State of Ohio the unsold and unappropriated public lands in that State, was taken up and ordered to be engrossed. A discussion then took place on the French Spoliation bill.

In the House, the session was consumed in debating the report of the Committee on Printing, relative to giving the Congressional printing to the Republican and Union. Mr. Florence recommended a re-commission, with instructions to report a bill for the establishment of a Government Printing Office.

Passage of the Maine Liquor Law.
BOSTON, April 14.
The Maine Liquor Law has passed the Legislature of Massachusetts by a majority of 75.

Commodore Stockton and Jefferson Davis.
In answer to a communication from a committee of gentlemen of Autauga county, Alabama, Commodore Stockton has written a letter from which we extract the following paragraphs:

WASHINGTON CITY, March 11, 1852.
Gentlemen:—I have received your friendly letter of the 21st February, 1852, in which, after expressing your confidence in my principles, you say that a "ticket with the names of Stockton and Davis," will not only be elected, but by such an overwhelming majority, &c., &c. You intimate that with my approval, you design presenting my name to the people of the United States as a candidate for the Presidency.

You do me no more than justice in assuming that I am the devoted friend of the rights of the States.—A citizen of one of the smallest States in the Union, I instinctively consider the reserved rights of the States to be the palladium of the liberties of the whole people—and that a rigid construction of the Constitution is the only guarantee for the perpetuity of the Union. While the reserved rights of the States and the constitution are secured against infringement, the republic is safe, but no longer.

I entertain great respect for the character and public services of Col. Jefferson Davis, and would feel honored by being associated with him at any post to which the suffrages of the people might call us.

Permit me, before closing this letter, to say that, in my opinion, it rests with the South almost entirely to place this government, by the ensuing election, in such hands as will protect the rights of the States, and avert the dangers which threaten the Union and the Constitution. Should the South now, from personal or any other considerations, omit to perform her duty, she may discover her mistake when it is too late.

The South demands that the constitution shall be adhered to strictly in the spirit and letter, and that the government should be brought back to the frugality and simplicity which distinguished the administrations of Washington and of Jefferson.—Should these principles be lost sight of at this critical period, the government will continue in its present career of boundless expenditure and loose construction, until we find ourselves oppressed with a mountain of debt, and struggling vainly against the usurpation of a majority controlling a government in the exercise of unlimited power.

I, gentlemen, with sentiments of sincere regard, your obedient servant,
R. F. STOCKTON.

To Messrs. John A. Whetstone, Peyton C. Robinson, Evan Pressley, Cosmon Krout, Esqs., &c.

The Times and Mr. Hallett.
The Times in allusion to our hit at Seward as the "Scott leader," declares that there is no difference between Seward and Mr. Hallett, the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, in regard to their free-soil opinions and purposes. We are not a little surprised at our neighbor's avowed want of discrimination. We know not whether Mr. Rantoul was a more consistent free-soiler than Mr. Hallett, as having in 1849 offered a free-soil resolution in a public meeting in Massachusetts. But we do know that now Mr. Hallett is a sworn enemy to the free-soilers and holds opinions in most intimate correspondence with the tenets of the National Democracy. In our published letters from Washington, last January, we commended Mr. Hallett for his bold championship of Southern Rights, and described him as being thoroughly in favor of the full execution of the compromise, which he regards as nothing else but the fugitive slave law—all the other measures of the Compromise being executed and irreparable.

We also published the circular of Mr. Hallett, calling together members of the committee, in which the following expressions are to be found:—"It is apparent that no preliminary act can be better than to promote the Democratic cause, than to ensure the cordial co-operation of the Democratic of each State in sending Delegates to a National Convention. To nominate with unanimity, in such a Convention, will be to elect our candidates. To ensure the holding of such a Convention, there must be ample assurance and mutual confidence, that the Constitutional rights of the South will be safe in the Constitutional good faith of the North."

"No meeting has been called or held, by the Chairman, or the Executive Committee, or members of the Committee, since the last Presidential election, and no correspondence has been held, relating to any matter, except the time and place of holding a Convention upon the National platform, established by the Baltimore Convention, and the support of the Compromise, upon which now materially depends the support of the Union, always a cardinal principle of the Democracy of the Union. With these views of confirming fraternal relations and cordial co-operation between all sections of the Union, and of holding in the firm spirit of Democratic brotherhood that now animates the whole Democratic party, and before which, in the triumphs already achieved in Democratic States from New Hampshire to Georgia, all sectionalism, all Northern disunion or Southern secession are disappearing; I respectfully notify you, that a meeting of the National Democratic Committee, of which you are a member, will be held at the National Hotel, in Washington, D. C., on the 29th day of December, 1851, at which your attendance is most earnestly solicited."

With these public facts before us, we utterly deny that there is any sort of approximation between Benj. F. Hallett and the infamous Seward.

Richmond Enquirer.
Letter of President Fillmore to the Emperor of Japan.
The following is an extract from a letter from President Fillmore to the Emperor of Japan, and which will be conveyed to the latter by the commanding officer of the U. S. naval expedition shortly to depart for Japan.

"I send you by this letter an envoy of my own appointment, an officer of high rank in his country, who is no missionary of religion. He goes by my command to bear to you my greeting and good wishes, and to promote friendship and commerce between the two countries."

"You know that the United States of America now extend from sea to sea; that the great countries of Oregon, California, parts of the United States; and that from these countries, which are rich in gold and silver and precious stones, our steamers can reach the shores of your happy land in less than twenty days."

"Many of our ships will now pass in every year, and some perhaps in every week between California and China; these ships must pass along the coasts of your Empire; storms and winds may cause them to be wrecked on your shores, and we ask and expect from your friendly government, kindness for our men and protection for our property."

"Our object is friendly commercial intercourse, and nothing more. You may have productions which we should be glad to buy, and we have productions which might suit your people."

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MEDICAL.—At the late Commencement of the University of Pennsylvania, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon 161 gentlemen, among whom we find the following from North Carolina:
James L. S. Beckwith, Smithfield; Thomas J. Boykin, Sampson; James P. Bryan, Raleigh; A. S. Caldwell, Lexington; Leroy Chappell, Raleigh; A. B. Cotten, Tarboro'; John H. Faison, Duplin; E. B. Haughton, Columbia; Peter E. Hines, Raleigh; Alford Holmes, Clinton; Samuel T. Ireland, Raleigh; James M. Johnson, Johnston; John C. Monk, Sampson; Henderson, Johnston; John C. Monk, Sampson; Newbern; Joseph W. Sessoms, Bertie; John G. Smith, Wadesboro'; William G. Thomas, Louisville; Robert H. Wyche, Raleigh; and on 31 July, 1851, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on William H. Speller, Windsor.

Every reader of this paper and especially every borrower of it, are respectfully requested to subscribe and pay for it in advance. We shall be pleased to send it to all.

JENNY LIND—An Illinois editor says that the divine Jenny has put herself into the hand of a Goldsmith to be worked up into little trinkets.

A gentleman met another in the street, who was ill of consumption, and accosted him thus: "Ah, my friend you walk slow." "Yes," replied the man, "but I am going fast."

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.
April 13.—Steamer Chatham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to C. W. Worth.
Schr. Mary, Yates, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with hay.
Schr. E. A. Heath, Carver, from Boston, to J. H. Flannery, with hay and mds.
16.—Schr. Anaconda, Somers, from New York, to J. H. Flannery.
Schr. Fidelia, Garwood, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harris, with mds.
Schr. Jane C. Patterson, Peacock, from New York, to G. Harris, with mds.
Schr. R. B. Mather, Avery, from New York, to DeLoest & Brown; with mds.
Schr. James Smith, Nicholson, from Savannah, in ballast, to Geo. Harris, with mds.
Schr. Elouise, Robinson, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mds.
Schr. Sea Bird, Godfrey, from Steuben, Me., to Adams, Bro. & Co., with mds.
April 16.—Schr. Susan M. Young, Otis, from N. York, in ballast, to Miles Costin.
Schr. Franca, Hooper, from New York, to Miles Costin; with hay.
Steamer Brothers, Banks, from Fayetteville, to John Banks & Bro., with bolls J. Cassidy, Stevenson, and Telegraph, with mds.
April 17.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston, with 80 passengers.
April 17.—Steamer Henrietta, Wilkinson, from Fayetteville, to J. H. Flannery, with mds.
Schr. Mary, Leavay, from Frankfort, Me., to Wm. M. Harris; with mds.
Schr. H. B. Mather, Avery, from New York, to DeLoest & Brown; with mds.
Schr. Anaconda, Somers, from New York, to J. H. Flannery, with mds.
Schr. Elouise, Robinson, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mds.
Schr. Sea Bird, Godfrey, from Steuben, Me., to Adams, Bro. & Co., with mds.
April 16.—Schr. Susan M. Young, Otis, from N. York, in ballast, to Miles Costin.
Schr. Franca, Hooper, from New York, to Miles Costin; with hay.
Steamer Brothers, Banks, from Fayetteville, to John Banks & Bro., with bolls J. Cassidy, Stevenson, and Telegraph, with mds.
April 17.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston, with 80 passengers.
April 17.—Steamer Henrietta, Wilkinson, from Fayetteville, to J. H. Flannery, with mds.
Schr. Mary, Leavay, from Frankfort, Me., to Wm. M. Harris; with mds.
Schr. H. B. Mather, Avery, from New York, to DeLoest & Brown; with mds.
Schr. Anaconda, Somers, from New York, to J. H. Flannery, with mds.
Schr. Elouise, Robinson, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mds.
Schr. Sea Bird, Godfrey, from Steuben, Me., to Adams, Bro. & Co., with mds.

CLEARED.
April 15.—Steamer Geo. Graham, Hart, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth; with two bolls in tow.
16.—Brig Buena Vista, with 2000 lbs. of New York, by George Harris; with 1000 lbs. of rice, 200 lbs. of spirits, turpentine, 70 lbs. tar, 212 lbs. resin, 1297 lbs. turpentine, 8 bags waste.
Schr. J. A. Simpson, Haskell, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with 102,000 feet lumber, and 297 bushels pea nuts.
Brig Nantz, Bates, from South America, by Adams, Brother & Co., with lumber and naval stores.
Schr. H. B. Mather, Avery, from New York, to DeLoest & Brown; with mds.
Schr. Anaconda, Somers, from New York, to J. H. Flannery, with mds.
Schr. Elouise, Robinson, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mds.
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Schr. Elouise, Robinson, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mds.
Schr. Sea Bird, Godfrey, from Steuben, Me., to Adams, Bro. & Co., with mds.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Naval Stores.—The arrivals have been numerous since Friday last, bringing 10,170 bbls. Turpentine, (mostly Wilmington), 2,389 Spirits Turpentine, 1,299 Spirits Turpentine, New Orleans, 51; Midling 14-16; Up and down 15; Midling 14-16. Demand moderate, and prices declined nearly one cent. The greatest decline is visible in lower grades. Good qualities firm. Turpentine, 10-12; 13-14; 15-16; 17-18; 19-20; 21-22; 23-24; 25-26; 27-28; 29-30; 31-32; 33-34; 35-36; 37-38; 39-40; 41-42; 43-44; 45-46; 47-48; 49-50; 51-52; 53-54;